THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH JUNE.

A MOST painful case, evidently from extreme excitement, is thus noticed in the London papers. In the Starnbery Lake, on the identical spot where the King of Bavaria was found dead eleven months ago, two ladies committed suicide by drowning; the Baroness Anna and Louise Guttenbery of Munich. It is related that they held many melancholy conversations on the tragical fate of the Monarch, and repeatedly went to the Lake merely to throw flowers into the watery grave. At last they gave way to the impulse of following the King's example; and, taking a boat, rowed to the spot, which is close to the shore, and dropped silently into the water. On the following morning when the missing boat roused suspicion, a search was made, and the two ladies were found in the soft clay firmly clasped in each other's arms.

THE *Economist* states that if the drink revenue had increased with the population, it would now be 2,000,000*l*, more than it was ten years ago; whereas, it has fallen to 4,000,000.—*Rock.*

THE old saying that one of the surest ways of making money is to provide some low-priced article which everybody wants, has just been proved by the will of the late Mr. Perrins, who died the other day, the head of the great "Worcestershire Sauce" firm. He has left over £665,000, and a beautiful place in Wales, and another at Malvern, a large collection of valuable pictures, objects of art, etc. To the last, he used to go nearly every day to his warehouse in Worcester, and it is said, personally superintended the mixing of the sauce, the recipe of which was kept a profound secret.

THE *Madras Times* says:—A very pregnant and mournful sign of the times is furnished by the intelligence that, on Sunday, May 15, no fewer than eleven persons committed, or tried to commit, suicide in Berlin. It has been often remarked that war itself would not be a worse calamity than the fearful cost that has now to be paid, both in money and able-bodied men, for the maintenance of the huge armies on the continent of Europe. Of late, several writers have vividly described the far-reaching extent of the misery that is caused in Germany by this continued drain upon the bread-winners of the population and the ever-increasing burden of taxation. A correspondent of the London *Standard* in a very able letter to that paper on this subject, states that the number of families all over Germany reduced to starvation point by being deprived of their able-bodied bread-winners is something appalling. The destitution is such that old men and women are constantly driven to commit suicide, simply because they lack the means to earn enough to keep body and soul together. The *Standard's* correspondent very justly argues that such a state of things cannot be prolonged for many more months. He says he has heard numbers of unfortunate people actually praying for war, as promising, at least, a more speedy termination to their miseries than the existing endless exhaustion.

PATTI explains why she is called the Queen of Song. She has received the title, she says, not because she is the greatest singer, but because she has many gifts. These she modestly enumerates as follows: "I pass for pretty, that's one; I am tolerably graceful, that's two; I am a good dresser, that's three; I have a way with me that is piquant, that's four; I like my public, that's five; I have a good voice, that's six; I know how to sing, that's seven; I always know my music, that's eight; and I act fairly well the roles given me, that's nine. What more do you want in a singer?"

POLICE CONSTABLES AS WITNESSES:—Constable Warren, lately of the Cardiff police force, deserves the thanks of the world for the neatness and force with which he expressed the constant attitude of the police constable in the witness-box. Warren admitted that he had perjured himself to screen a brother constable, thereby fastening a charge of assault upon an innocent man, and he explained that there was an *esprit de corps* in the force by which every man was bound to perjure himself in the interests of his fellow on pain of being odious to the whole body. We fear that this is only too true elsewhere, and it is encouraged by an indolent habit of magistrates to treat the policeman's evidence as a trump card, and when in doubt to believe it. No one who has had much acquaintance with the inside of criminal courts but knows that the evidence of a constable when the conduct of another constable is concerned must be viewed with the greatest suspicion. *Law Journal.*

TUESDAY, 21ST JUNE.

IN his "Persia and the Persians," Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, late American Minister at Teheran, gives the following glowing description of the palace of the Governor of Resht in Persia:—'I do not here insist that the workmanship there displayed was in all respects finished after Western nations, for the tools of the Persians are rude; but I noticed everywhere a genius sensitive to artistic effects, a keen and poetic appreciation of beauty, and a consummate adaptation of climatic needs to the materials at hand. And I must frankly say that I gained more genuine artistic satisfaction out of the provincial residence at Resht than from the most sumptuous structures I have ever seen in the United States. Everywhere I saw beauty combined with a feeling of repose; in a word adaptation, simplicity, and thorough artistic effect. On the floors the richest carpets Persia can boast of allured the eye, and upon those the mattresses were laid. Everywhere the foot moved silently on velvet, woven into the most exquisite and irregularly regular designs which suggest that a personal element entered into their warf and woof instead of the mechanical action of unfeeling iron and steam .... Reclining in Oriental ease on the cushioned carpets one can easily dispense with chairs, as he quaffs the aromatic tumback of Shiraz in a silver kalian, and gazes languidly on the mighty ranges of Elburz, towering grandly above the forests of Ghilan and the red roofs of Resht.'

AMERICAN papers show that the people of the United States are already become excited in prospect of next year's Presidential election. During the past quadrennium two new elements have gained sufficient strength to disturb the calculations of politicians; they are the labour question and the prohibition question, both of which are advocated by able leaders who have followers enough to convert a minority into majority on the main division of Republicans and Democrats. In the large cities it seems as if one third of votes were prepared to separate from their former political associations and unite with the new labour party, whereas in nearly all the country districts the sentiment in favour of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic is very strong; in some it is overwhelming.

THE North-West Provinces High Court will rise for the vacation on the 11th of August. The Court will remain closed for Civil business till the resumption of regular business in the third week of October. The vacation work will be performed by Mr. Justice Mahmood to the 10th of September and by Mr. Justice Tyrrell for the rest of the recess.

MAY 20.—The Earl of Harrowby asked whether it was the fact that in the negotiations with Russia as to the delimitation of Afghanistan, England and Russia had been unable to come to an agreement, or that the negotiations had been broken off, and the British Commissioner ordered to return to England.

The Marquis of Salisbury: It is true that the Commission has not yet come to an agreement, but it is not true that the negotiations have been broken off, and it is not true that any orders have been sent to the British Commissioner to return to England. As far as it is possible to forecast such matters, I think negotiations are more likely to last a longer than a shorter time. The matter is one which involves considerable difficulty, in consequence of its previous history, and it will involve, I dare say, a great deal of discussion between the Commissioners.

THE German Reichstag passed, on a third reading, without much debate, on the 20th May, the supplementary estimates which commit the Empire within the next few years to an extraordinary expenditure of over 330,000,000m, for altering and perfecting its defensive resources, reorganising the equipment of the army, building fortresses, constructing several lines of strategic railways, &c. The first instalment of this enormous outlay is to be met by a loan of about 156,500,000m, which will at once be raised. In view of these financial necessities, it is little wonder, a Berlin correspondent remarks, that the Reichstag is now devising how it can best comply with the demands of the Chancellor for more money, by imposing an excise on spirits and a higher tax on native and imported sugar, both of which are likely to be granted.

WEDNESDAY 22ND JUNE.

ON Tuesday, May 17, in Parliament, Sir Richard Temple asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the Zulus requested the British Government to defend them against the Boers; and whether they have prayed to be placed under the protection of British sovereignty? The Secretary for the Colonies said:—I am glad the hon. Baronet has asked this question, as it enables me to explain my short reply of yesterday, from which it might have been supposed that this sovereignty had been suddenly sprung on the Zulus. Zululand came under the paramount authority of her Majesty at the end of the war in 1879, and that fact was fully recognised by the Zulus. The Zulu chiefs, frightened at the encroachments of the Boers, whom some of them had invited into Zululand, did ask us to defend them. We undertook to negotiate with the New Republic, which had been recognised by the late Government, and a line of boundary has been settled. On the 8th of February the chiefs were informed by Mr. Osborne that British protection, carrying with it the supreme authority of her Majesty, was to be extended to Eastern Zululand. I telegraphed on February 12, for information as to the feeling of the Zulus, and received an answer on the 14th giving Mr. Osborne's opinion that the majority of the chiefs, including Umayamana, would gladly accede, that the people would be specially glad of British rule, the only obstacle being the opposition of Ndabako. Again, on the 15th, I received a telegram from Sir Arthur Havelock stating that Mr. Osborne had just telegraphed to him that a favourable answer had been received from Dinuzulu and Fdabako, as well as the other chiefs with regard to the agreement. Then, and not till then, Her Majesty's Government approved of Mr. Osborne's action.

THERE seems to be a scientific basis for the myth of the Cyclops, with their one eye in the middle of the forehead! Mr. St. George Mivart says nothing about Cyclops in his zoological notes in the *Contemporary Review*; but he certainly suggests that we all have the surviving relic of an ancestral organ of sight buried in the middle of our foreheads. This is his argument: Deeply embedded between the cerebral hemispheres is a small rounded body about the size of a pea, the same which Descartes took to be the 'seat of the soul.' The 'pineal gland' (according to Mr. Mivart) is one of those rudimentary representations of parts which were of functional utility to some remote ancestor. But of what use? That remarkable New Zealand lizard, *Hatteria* seems to throw some light on the matter. It has a small globular structure buried beneath the skin on the top of the head. Mr. W. Baldwin Spencer, assistant to Professor Mosely, of Oxford, found this to be a complete eye, with retina, pigment, vitrious humour, and lens; but of no actual utility. Mr. Spencer declares that he has distinctly traced out a continuous nervous connection between this 'median, single, parietal eye,' and the hitherto profoundly mysterious 'pineal gland.' The inference, of course, is that our remote ancestors had a single eye in the middle of their forehead before the binocular arrangement managed to get evolved. We are all familiar in India with the story of a third eye in the forehead of Mahadeva, who is called '*trilochana*' or three-eyed.

WHILE so much attention is being directed to the vagaries of Dhuleep Singh, it deserves to be mentioned, says the *World*, that his son, Prince Albert Victor Dhuleep Singh, is now qualifying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for a commission in our army. The Prince is a godson of Her Majesty, was educated at Eton, and from all accounts is, in his tastes and inclinations, essentially an Englishman.

THE heavy rains washed away a portion of the Lucknow-Sitapore-Kheri Railway that was recently opened. The damage only caused a temporary suspension of traffic, and has since been repaired.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to the *Englishman*: "As a token of the appreciation in which the services of native officers are held by her Majesty, the Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of the Government of India, has sanctioned an increase to the Order of British India of fifty appointments to the second class of the Order. The total establishments of the Order will now stand: Bengal, including the Punjab Frontier Force, Haidarabad Contingent, and local corps, 206; Madras 116; Bombay 78; total 400.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE:—"At a paper mill recently in the south of England, a pine tree was cut down in the morning. By six o'clock the same evening it was manufactured into paper, which was used for printing the local paper next morning, 24 hours after the tree was cut down." English manufacturers never let the grass grow under their feet.

THE Americans propose 'to establish in Rome itself an American Institute of Roman history and archæology, for the foundation of which a lady in the United States has contributed 10,000 dollers. Dr. Warren, of the Boston School of Theology, has gone to Rome to make enquiries as to the possibility of establishing such an institution.' When will an Indian Institute of Indian history and archæology, be established in India?

THURSDAY, 23RD JUNE.

THE Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint His Highness the Maharajah Nripéndra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, of Cuch Behar, and Maharaj Dhiraj Pertab Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of Jodhpore, to be Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Royal Highness.

THE *Express* says:—'In the Laidman-Hearsey High Court case, the Secretary of State has ordered that the defendant's costs in the litigation are to be recouped him. This must be considered a vindication of Sir Comer Petheram's summing up at the trial, and cannot but be regarded as a reflection upon the Local Government.'

WITH reference to the suggestion that married Hindu students should be excluded from the University examinations, and that in the employment for the public service preference should be given to unmarried over married candidates, Mr. Nolan, Collector of Shahabad, writes, in a paper invited by Government:—"If we exclude Hindus from the professions and public services for marrying too soon, we may also exclude Europeans for not marrying at all, Mahomedans for marrying too often, Buddhists for marrying without exclusive possession, and men of all creeds for marrying rashly, and failing to keep their matrimonial engagement." And Mr. Nolan should have added that on the same principle those who marry in youth and old age should also be excluded, because marital duties always interfere with official duties. If this principle be strictly followed the Indian Nation, like the Red Indians of America, may easily be extirpated.

WE read that the governing body of the Imperial Institute will probably consist of 150 members, from whom will be selected an Executive Committee. India will be represnted by fifteen gentlemen, whose selection will be made on a popular basis.

THE *East* writes:—'The after-consequences of the last year's flood in East Bengal have not yet disappeared. Cholera of a very virulent type prevailed in many places during the last winter. The peasantry in several places could hardly gather one half of the crop that is ordinarily gathered in a year of moderate flood. But the people in some places of the Tipperah district have been the greatest sufferers on account of the flood; and suffering still prevails in parts of the Brahmonbaria Sub-Division. For some months thousands of people in and around Muradnagar were obliged to keep their body and soul together on public charity. Distress, to a large extent, still prevails in Nabinagar another Moonsiffi-Chowki of the same Sub-Division.'

THE investigations of medical scientists in times that are comparatively recent have shown that the time required for the blood to traverse the entire round of the double circulation—that is, through the lungs and the general capillary system, returning again to the right side of the heart—is much shorter than was believed to be the case. The average results obtained from the experiments were as follows: In a horse, 28 seconds; dog, 15 seconds; goat, 13 seconds; fox, 12½ seconds; rabbit, 7 seconds. In man the complete double circulation, says the same authority, requires from 15 to 25 seconds.

THE UKASE of the Czar prohibiting foreigners from requiring or inheriting landed property in Russian Poland occasions interest and excitement in Austria. Hundreds of the influential classes are petitioning for the interference of the Emperor of Austria.

FRIDAY, 24TH JUNE.

THE QUEEN has fixed the 30th June for receiving the Indian Chiefs and the Nizam's *Kharita*. The Hyderabad deputation consists of Nawabs Asman Jah, the Minister elect, and Zuffur Jung, the son of Khurshed Jah, also Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk, C. I. E. The Dewan will not, therefore, return to Hyderabad till the end of July.

LYNCH law in China. The Tung Lung Bank having had to close its doors, the populace beheaded all the officials that could be found, and a few who took refuge within the police station have been formally sentenced to death by the Government.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* explains the difficulty which he meets with in getting information in writing about affairs in Afghanistan and Central Asia, to the natural reluctance of travelling merchants to commit themselves. The punishment for news-vending in Afghanistan is, he says, death and confiscation of property; and in Russian Central Asia, knouting, confiscation or banishment to Siberia.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says:—"Russia's latest Customs regulations are an event of very grave importance. They coustitute a crushing blow to German industry, and are also a blow to previous Russian policy and to that of its present official leaders. The measure shows that M. Katkoff and not the considerate party led by M. de Giers, commands real power in Russia and the will of the Czar. Measures so brutal must affect the political attitude of the neighbouring country against which they are directed, and we can only suppose that they were decreed for that purpose."

EVIDENCE of that increasing interest in Indian concerns which we must be prepared to accept as a consequence of Russia's proximity, multiplies, says a contemporary, very rapidly. Telegrams dated from Calcutta now appear regularly in the Russian papers, though it is still doubtful whether they actually originate there or are taken from the London papers, whose Indian intelligence they suspiciously resemble. Be that as it may, the Russians are thoroughly alive now to all that passes in India, and every occurrence here is duly noted, although it is passed on to the public with a characteristic twist.

OTHERS besides Lord Brabazon, says an English journal, 'must have remarked the steady flow of population which has set in, especially of late years, from the country districts to the towns, and must have asked themselves, as they reflected on the changed conditions, the high working pressure with intermissions of enforced idleness, and the unwholesome home life which awaited many of those immigrants, how far in the end the nation would be a gainer by this interminable process. So long as our manufacturing and shipping industries continue to maintain a fair measure of prosperity, there is little likelihood that the influx into the towns will be seriously checked. Its influence for good or evil on the physical state of our people must therefore greatly depend upon our securing for them in their changed mode of life the surroundings necessary for healthy development. It would be difficult to show by precise statistics how far the work of degeneration has progressed among our poorer urban population. For our own part, we are not disposed to accept, without due scrutiny, any random alarmist rumours as to a progressive shortcoming in the national vigour.'

IT IS understood that at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute by Her Majesty on July 4, a full State ceremonial will be observed. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of a very large number of spectators.

SEVERAL delegates of the Knights of Labour have recently arrived in England from America, and are now engaged in constituting assemblies of that order. Do they intend to destroy the old English institutions? They are very much mistaken if they do so.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Lucknow, have lately discussed the question which is soon to form the subject of legislation in the Viceregal Council, viz., a close time for game. At Lucknow it was proposed to introduce a bye-law, declaring that it should be unlawful to have in possession, between the 16th of March and the 1st of October for food or sale, and not for the purposes of amusement, either partridges, hares, or peafowl. Some opposition was offered to the bye-law by two members, who stated that they had satisfied themselves that native opinion was opposed to such a law, and therefore it should not be passed. Their amendment was lost by a large majority, and the bye-law carried, but it will have to be confirmed by the local Government. Municipal Government is a farce at Lucknow and native public opinion counts for no hing. Is this *pesl bandi* designed to strengthen the hands of the legislature?

SATURDAY, 25TH JUNE.

THE water-regulator of the Athenian Assembl is to be introduced into the House of Lords in a new shape. A Bill to ascertain and limit the duration of speeches in Parliament has been introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Denman. It proposes to enact that after the passing of the measure, no Privy Councillor in either House of Parliament shall speak above one hour; and in the case of a member of either House not being Privy Councillor the time shall not exceed a quarter of an hour. A bell such as is used at diocesan conferences is to be rung at the limit of time allowed to speakers; but if, after the sounding of the bell, no other peer or member of Parliament shall rise to speak, the peer or member of Parliament who may have paused in his speech may resume his speech for either an hour or a quarter of an hour according to the above regulation. Why not do away with speaking altogether? Or for the matter of that the Parliament itself?

ACCORDING to a London correspondent, a great sensation was produced on the Continent by Prince Bismarck's revelations in the *North German Gazette*, concerning the secret understanding between Austria and Russia in 1876. The German Chancellor has made these disclosures not in any spirit of hostility towards Austria, and it is apparent that his object in permitting the public to become acquainted with this little bit of secret history is to support M. de Giers in his struggle with M. Katkoff. The moral of the publications of the *North German Gazette* is that the Panslavist policy, of which M. Katkoff is the authorised exponent, has utterly failed when put to a practical test. Under the arrangement with Austria in 1876, Russia was to be allowed to have her own way in Bulgaria and the Balkans on condition that Austria was permitted to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. The two latter provinces have now passed peacefully into the Austrian dominions, while Bulgaria, thanks to the bungling of the Panlavists and Prince Gortschakoff, has been completely alienated from Russia. There is another aspect of these revelations which is not without its interest to Englishmen. They show that the Russo-Turkish campaign was not quite of that chivalrous character which Mr. Gladstone endeavoured to make the world believe when he stumped the country respecting the so-called Bulgarian atrocities. It is evident from these revelations that Russia had determined upon a campaign against Turkey in the Balkans long before the "atrocities" were ever heard of.

'THE late Sir Salar Jung's debts amount to upwards of thirty-two lacs of Rupees. His Highness the Nizam has very generously consented to pay thirty lacs towards their liquidation, and an enquiry is now being conducted in the Accountant-General's office, Hyderabad, into all claims preferred. Many of them include very large sums for interest which it may be possible to reduce, so as to bring the amount payable down to 30 lacs, the sum sanctioned by His Highness.'—*Law Times*.

THE *Darjiling News* says:—We understand that matters are rather at sixes and sevens in Sikkim just now. The Rajah is at Choombee in Thibet, and and whether he remains there of his own free will or is detained by the Thibetans, it is hard to say; but however it may be, he has been there from some years, and has allowed the affairs of his country to slide and get on as best they could. We believe that he has been repeatedly called on by our Government to return and reside in his own country, but he pays little heed to calls and remonstrances, and even the stoppage of the subsidy of Rs. 12,000 per annum we pay him has been insufficient to influence him in the desired direction. We would not be surprised to hear that our Government is taking steps, in the interest of the people of Sikkim, who are disgusted with the Rajah and his utter carelessness for them and their welfare, to put the affairs of the country on a better footing, and have them administered in future in a way to benefit the people, and not the Rajah.'

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1887.

WAR-ALARMS.

CONFLICTING statements are made in the papers regarding movements of troops on the Afghan frontier. The Lahore paper gives one day a sensational account of these movements, and the very next day explains them away by putting on them a sober interpretation which entirely deprives them of an aggressive character. A special correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* telegraphs from Quetta that the Lahore paper is wrong both as regards its announcement, and explanation, of the fancied movements. 'No troops are at Ziarat this year at all, nor are they going to Kojak. No unusual amounts of grain or ammunition are arriving at Quetta.' A telegram from Simla also states that the latest news from Afghanistan is more favorable to the Amir. The road between Cabul and Kandahar is again open for traffic. This is so far reassuring; but news from other sources received from the frontier is anything but pacific. Afghanistan is in a seething state of commotion. The turbulent tribes of the country are almost all disaffected towards Amir's rule. His old enemies are all on the alert, and as his sun is evidently declining, they are all ready to strike a blow. However may our Government be willing to help our ally, whose only hope of maintaining his position in Afghanistan depends upon our active and moral support, it is quite clear to every one who is watching the aspect of the Afghan affairs, that the time is not distant when our Government, with all its good intentions, will not be able to render him any help. We doubt whether the prince will ever call upon the British Government to help him with troops. The moment he does that he loses the sympathy of his followers, who would on no account countenance any foreign interference with their home affairs. The Amir is in a position from which it would be extremely difficult for him to extricate himself. He is surrounded on all sides by enemies. He has hitherto been able, by his firmness, to ward off danger; but the unruly elements with which his country abounds have now got an opportunity of baffling him. That his Government is not popular is quite evident from the fact that the disaffection among his troops and the tributary tribes is assuming a formidable shape. Sirdar Nur Muhammad Khan is a foeman whom the Amir has reason to fear. He has already inflicted severe losses on the Amir's troops, and is determined to have his way. He has a large following, and it will require all the Amir's resources to cope with him. There is no doubt that a spirit of revolt is increasing among the insurgent tribes, and the Amir, it is said, barely holds his own against them. The mutiny of the Herat garrison at this juncture is indicative of the fact that the Amir's influence over his troops is diminishing; and that though the mutiny has now been quelled, his troops have lost their confidence in him, and at the earliest opportunity they may go over to his enemies. We do not look upon the Herat incident as a mere local affair, which has no political significance. There is more at the bottom than meets the eye. We would not easily believe that Russian intrigue had nothing to do with this Mutiny. Russian spies are everywhere in Afghanistan, with instructions to watch the movements of the Amir, and to foment dissension among his troops and tributary chiefs. The Governor of Herat was obliged, even at such a critical time, to leave his post, and hurry to Kabul to receive instructions. This looks very suspicious. Affairs of grave importance alone could have summoned him to head-quarters at this time. 'It is surmised,' says the *Englishman*, 'that the business may have been in connection with new events in Panjdeh.' The Russians are actively engaged in making their preparations for meeting any contingency that may arise. 'General Annenkoff,' we hear, 'who directs the construction of Russian Railways in Central Asia, has apparently no limit placed upon his expenditure, judging by the results he has achieved. The Trans-Caspian line to Chaharjui on the Oxus is 544 miles, and the 418 miles west of Chaharjui have been laid in 18 months. The line is said to be complete along its length, with the telegraph wire laid along-side, and fair accommodation for the Railway staff. An important branch line is being rapidly made from Chaharjui right to the Afghan boundary at Kham-i-Ab.' The reports of warlike preparations made by the Russians in Central Asia are alarming, and are magnified by Bazar rumours into gigantic proportions. The attitude of the Russian Press tends to intensify the uneasiness which is universally felt. The *Novoe Vremya* affirms that Russia never entered into a formal obligation to regard Afghanistan as outside the limit where she desires to exert influence. 'Russia has become the immediate neighbour of Afghanistan. We can only suppose that England cherishes an intention of profiting by the present disturbed state of affairs to become mistress of Afghanistan. In that case, Russia would demand of England serious guarantees that her vicinity should not create embarrassment for us in Central Asia.' If England refused these guarantees, Russia would take the measures which she might deem expedient in regard to the Afghan frontier provinces, without concerning herself whether or not they were agreeable to England! This is a threat whose significance cannot be mistaken. This shows the tendency of public opinion in Russia. The influence of M. Katkoff, the editor of the *Muscow Gazette*, is just now paramount in Russia. He adroitly seizes every opportunity to create ill-feeling between his country and England. 'His frantic desire for the territorial expansion of the Russian empire urges him to oppose in every way a nation whose traditional policy is hostile to his claims.' Such being the tone of the Russian press, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Russia's preparations on the Afghan frontier are made with a view to extend her dominion in Afghanistan.

When affairs in the frontier provinces are assuming such a serious aspect, our Government would be justified in directing the reported movements to take place at once. It is apparent that a formidable Afghan Campaign is at hand. To be unprepared at such a critical time as this would display a want of foresight and prudence that would be disastrous in its consequences. Russia is on the alert; Abdur Rahman's influence is declining; the Afghan tribes are turbulent and are bent on mischief; the enemies of England are watching their opportunities; false rumours are flying in the Indian Bazar, and the people naturally get anxious and uneasy. In such an emergency any measures which the Government would take for the safety of the Empire would be fully justified by the present political situation.

Public anxiety has been intensified also by the recent telegram received from London that France and Russia have both sent strongly-worded notes to the Porte against the Anglo-Turkish Convention, in which they threaten to declare war if the Sultan ratifies the Convention. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is said to have agreed to extend the time for ratification until the end of the Bairam festival, which expired on Saturday last. It is supposed that the statement cannot be correct in this shape. We hope it is not. But we have strong suspicion that there is a foundation for it.

We pointed out in a recent issue that the present outlook is gloomy. Even astute politicians who would not lightly hazard a statement, publicly declare that the present political situation is fraught with danger. All the European States are arming, and are prepared to meet the worst. The very fact of such preparedness forebodes evil. There is no knowing when the storm will burst. But the clouds are thickening, and warning-signals are dimly visible. No one would be more glad than ourselves if our apprehensions prove groundless; but we are afraid the crisis is fast approaching, and we shall have to face it as best we may.

THE BURDWAN ADOPTION CASE.

THE Board of Revenue have given their opinion on the Burdwan Adoption case. The gist of the opinion lies in the following para: 'The Board see no reason why sanction to the proposed adoption should be withheld, and they strongly recommend His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to accord his sanction under the provisions of section 31 of the Court of Wards Act IX (B. C.) of 1879.'

The facts of the case, which was referred to the Board for opinion, are so well-known that we need only recapitulate briefly the principal points for the information of our readers.

The Minor Maharani is required by the will of her husband, the late Maharaja Aftab Chand, to adopt a son. At first she selected for this purpose her own half-brother. A question arose whether such an adoption would be valid in point of law. Before the question could be settled, the child died, and the question dropped. The Minor Maharani then intimated her wish, in a letter to the Commissioner, dated February, 1887, to adopt Lala Bun Behari Kupur's son. This boy is the *sister's son* of the late Maharaja.

The Dowager Maharani, the widow of Maharaja Mahtab Chand, objects to the proposed adoption on the ground that such an adoption would be invalid under the Hindu law.

1. Because he is sister's son to the adopter.
2. Because he is an only son.

At the request of both Maharanis, the Board agreed to hear Counsel on both sides. The Hon'ble the Advocate General and Mr. Evans were for the petitioner: and Mr. Woodroffe and Mr. Pugh for the objector, the Dowagar Maharani.

Under the Hindu law, either of the Benares or the Mithila school, the objections taken by the Dowager Maharani would be taken as valid. But the minor Maharani urged that the ordinary rules of Hindu law do not apply in this case. In matters of adoption the Burdwan family, she said, was governed by Punjab custom.

The two main issues for decision were,

I. Is the Burdwan family governed in matters of adoption by the rules of the Mitakshara school of Hindu law, or by the Punjab customary law?

2. If the latter, what is the Punjab law on the subject?

The Board, after a careful consideration of the case as put before them, are of opinion that the family came from the Punjab. 'Every document connected with the family history for years, which has been submitted to the Board, shows conclusively that they are undoubtedly regarded as Khettris of Lahore.' On the assumption, then, that the family is a Punjab Khettri family, the next question for determination was—did it retain its original usages and law?

The presumption of law is that a family migrating from one province to another carries with it the customs of its domicile of origin, unless it can be proved to have definitely abandoned them.

The Dowager Maharani contended that the family was strictly under Hindu law, and the Punjab custom would be repugnant to it as holding rigidly Hindu sentiments, and that the proposed adoption would result in de-hinduising the family. Both sides are agreed, however, that the Mitakshara governed all the religious and social usages of the family. The fact of Bengali priests conducting religious ceremonies in the temples in the palace, is no ground for holding that the family has adopted the law of the domicile of its settlement. The Board hold that as it has been proved that the family, though settled in Bengal, has not adopted Bengal customs, it must have adhered to the laws and customs of its original domicile.

'It has been very clearly proved,' say the Board, 'by the argument on both sides that the Mitakshara is in force all over India, *except in Bengal*, but that various interpretations of the Mitakshara have been made by various commentators, and that one particular commentary is in force in one part of India, and another in another part. The contention for the Dowager Maharani has been that the Mitakshara, according to the Benares school, has ruled the customs of the family. This would mean that, out of the many provinces in which the Mitakshara is prevalent in one form or another, the Benares form of rules and customs, was the law of the family's

original domicile. The learned Advocate General has, however, well pointed out that the family had never anything to do with Benares, and it had not adopted the law of its domicile of settlement; the presumption, therefore, remained that the law of the Punjab, the only province with which the family was connected, in which the Mitakshara, prevailed, was the law the family carried with it.'

According to the Advocate General, the Benares School of law could never apply to the Burdwan family; the only school that could apply was the Punjab *plus* the Mitakshara, that is to say, the Mitakshara so far as it is current in the Punjab, where it is in force as a supplement to local custom.

Both sides cited the petition of Maharaja Tej Chand, in 1821, in which it was distinctly stated that the Maharaja and his ancestors had all along since their migration to Bengal observed in their ceremonies the local Sastras of the Punjab and Kanauj. As local Sastras, the petition cited the Mitak-hara, the Ratnakara, the Vivada Chintamani, and the expression *et cætera* was used in the vernacular after these text-books. 'The petition of Tej Chand of 1821,' say the Board, 'is important in many ways. For the Dowager it was cited, because it mentions the Mitakshara, but it will be seen that it also mentions the Vivada Chintamani and Ratnakara as authorities governing the family. Now it is note-worthy that these two are both authorities in Mithila alone, treatises on the Mitakshara venerated by the Maithilas. If the citing of these authorities be of any worth, it would tend to show that the family was governed by a diversity of different schools of law at the same time, and there is a distinct statement in the petition that the family had been governed by the Punjab law and custom. The Vivada Chintamani, as is well-known, does not admit the adoption by widows at all. It would seem then that the probability was that Maharaja TejChand even at that time wished to go the greatest length possible to show that the family was not in any way governed by the Sastras of Bengal, but by the Punjab law and custom, and Mitakshara, and that the Mahomedan vakils, in their zeal for their client's interests, and their ignorance of the various law-books cited, entered every name that occurred to them. They even went to the length of adding *et cætera* to the list given, for fear of accidental omissions.'

It was contended on the Maharani's side that if the family had any idea of maintaining the Punjab customs and law at all, they would have come into force at once in an instance of that kind, where the result of the suit, *Lala Bun Behari vs. Bhairab*, would have been so much more advantageous to Lala Bun Behari under the Punjab custom in the division of property in those special circumstances; and at first sight it appeared to be singular that the claim was made by Lala Bun Behari without any assertion of the supposed Punjab custom of division. But this has been met, the Board think, by the other side, in the reply that it is a fallacy to suppose a man can carry in his mind all the intricacies and detail of his law of origin, and instances of a natural son being born after an adoption were rare. 'The lawyers who drew up the plaint were Bengali lawyers, ignorant of the law and custom of the Punjab on the rights of an adopted son, and they naturally went to the Mitakshara as they understood it.'

It was argued that if the Punjab customs about adoption should apply in Burdwan, then the same must hold good for marriage. Punjab custom favors dissolution of marriage, but such a custom is entirely unknown in the Burdwan family. The fact that no marriage in the family has been known to have been dissolved is not sufficient, in the Board's opinion, to prove that the family in every respect entirely abandoned its original caste regulations of marriage as taken against the fact that in the selection for marriage its caste customs, which are antagonistic to strict Hindu law, are adhered to—it being an admitted fact that marriages within degress of kindred, prohibited by the Mitakshara law, were allowed in the family.

With regard to the adoptions of Maharajas Mahtab Chand and Aftab Chand, there seems to the Board very little, if any, question that both these adoptions were altogether at variance with the strict Hindu law of adoption according to the Mitakshara, and that, therefore, the idea of caste custom and law predominated, that custom and law being derived from the Punjab. It is clear, too, say the Board, 'that there were several other instances in the family of the same kind of deviations from the Hindu law of the Benares School, which showed the activity of the retention of the special custom of adoption in the Punjab.'

All this evidence leads the Board to give it as their opinion that the Burdwan Raj family is governed by the customs of the Punjab Khettris, supplemented by the Mitakshara.

With regard to the question as to what is the Punjab law and custom on the subject of adoption, the Board do not feel themselves competent to enter into abstruse and technical points of law. It is enough for their purpose that the Courts of the Punjab have accepted, as a general custom prevalent throughout the Punjab, the adoption of a sister's son as valid, and they now throw the *onus* of proving the contrary on those contesting the custom.

Under these circumstances, the Board recommend the Lieutenant-Governor to give his sanction to the proposed adoption. In doing so, the Board consider it essentially important to bring to His Honor's notice that in their opinion the minor Maharani is a perfectly free agent in the case, and as she is willing and anxious for the adoption of Lala Ban Behari's son, Government would not be justified in preventing her from carrying out her intention into effect.

Mr. Beames, the junior member of the Board, has recorded a separate minute. He agrees with his colleague in the advisability of sanctioning the proposed adoption.

We have tried to give above a succinct summary of the Board's arguments in support of their opinion. We reserve for the present our own opinion on the subject.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

WE had expected that the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' of this Bill would help us to modify the opinion we expressed in our last issue. But we have been disappointed. It contains nothing to justify the course adopted. When the subject was first broached by Sir John Muir, many years ago, the principal grounds set forth in his minute were that the high officers of the North-West had not a governing voice in the deliberations of the Senate: that the special requirements and local peculiarities of the North-West were not adequately brought to the notice of the governing body: that the Syndicate worked in total ignorance of such peculiarities: that no opportunity was given to North-West officers to give expression to their opinions in regard to the management of the University: that the great advantage derivable from local demonstrations was denied to the North-West by having the annual convocations held at Calcutta: that the candidates felt the expense of travelling to Calcutta to receive their degrees at the convocations a great hardship. To meet these objections, it was arranged that the Government of India should appoint a large number of North-West officers and gentlemen to be Fellows of the University, and no business of any importance should be transacted by the Senate without, in the first instance, sending all papers regarding it to Mufassil members. These rules have been duly acted upon; but, except an occasional letter or two from Moulavi Syad Ahmad Khan, we are not aware of any communication received from any N. W. official Fellow to point out the special requirements of his province. It was further ordered that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West should every year hold a convocation at Allahabad to secure to the North-West candidates all the *eclat* that they might require in their native province, and to save them the expense of coming to Calcutta. This has, however, not yet been carried out, His Honor not wishing to act in his own dominion as the budlee of the Vice-Chancellor and representative of an institution situated outside the boundary of his jurisdiction. The argument now first put forward by the Hon'ble mover of the Bill, refers to the rapidly increasing number of students and the 'serious strain imposed on the resources of the Calcutta University for the effective examination and careful testing of the merits of candidates from Provinces differing perceptibly in manners, habits, and social characteristics.' This is, to say the least, specious; it has no substance in it. The reasons come under the two heads of (1) strain and (2) want of local knowledge, and both are untenable. Doubtless the number of students from the North-West is steadily increasing; but that does not affect the powers of the examiners in the least. The largest number of candidates appears at the Entrance the latest being 4,350. For these 32 examiners, besides half-a-dozen for some of the minor vernaculars, are appointed, giving an average of 136 candidates to each examiner, and no examiner is worth his salt who cannot examine a thousand papers in a month or six weeks, getting for the task more than twice, and in some cases thrice, the amount of their monthly pay, and that at a time when the schools are closed, and the examiners, mostly school masters, have no official duty to discharge. At the higher examinations the number of papers to be examined by each examiner is considerably less. At Oxford and Cambridge the examiners have not much less to do, but the remuneration is less. In so far the "strain" theory is quite inadmissible. Were it otherwise, the remedy would be soon found by employing a larger number of examiners. That would be the most obvious course to follow in a matter like this, and, as the University has ample funds at command, there can be no difficulty about it.

We readily admit that the North-West candidates differ from those of Bengal 'perceptibly in manners, habits, and social characteristics;' but we fail to perceive how that can, in any way, necessitate a different organization for the ascertainment of the extent of their learning in Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees which in the words of the preamble of its charter are the only objects of the University. To talk of the candidate's manners, or habits, or social characteristics in such a connection would be as reasonable as to take into consideration the height of his body, or the width of his chest, or the shade of his complexion. The subjects in Literature, Science and Art are all fixed, and proficiency therein is ascertained by written questions and answers, and no allowance can be made for any local, moral, or physical peculiarity: a candidate must answer so many questions and attain so many marks, or he fails to obtain the degree he seeks. True, a difference is made in the matter of the vernaculars of the candidates; but as separate examiners are appointed for those vernaculars, there can be no hardship whatever. It is observable, that some of the examiners are teachers from the North-West, the very men under whom many of the North-West candidates obtain their education, and who would, in ordinary course, be the examiners in any University that may be established at Allahabad, and no exception can be taken on the score of the *personnel* of the examining body. Some of the examiners in the Calcutta institution are, we admit, not North-West men, but if it be urged that they are objectionable, Bengal candidates would be entitled to object to the North-West men now employed here. The fact is the reasons urged are not the real reasons. The real reasons are different, but as they cannot with propriety be openly avowed, some plausible ones have to be put forth for the sake of appearances. The real reasons are local jealousy, and desire for local variations of standard. The North-West should have a University of its own for the *eclat* of the thing, and for its officers to have sole and entire control, and the standards fixed by the Calcutta University should be modified and lowered, and these objects cannot be attained without a separate institution. The Punjab found that its oriental hobby could find no field for a run in the Calcutta course, so it got one of its own; and the North-West now is trying to follow suit. An imperial examining institution, which would weigh all and sundry in the same scale with the same weights and affix its Hall Mark, without local consideration is of too liberal and compre-

hensive a character to suit Little Peddlington. Our Government may send pyx coins every year to England to have them assayed at the Royal Mint; but our local Governments cannot afford to send their literary coins to be subjected to any such independent test. Learning would be most benefited by the open test; but the desire seems to be to impress base metal with the guinea's stamp. The degrees of B. A., M. A., M. D., and L.L. D. are wanted, but the amount of learning which those degrees indicate in Europe is not, or cannot be, abundantly produced in the N. W., and the scheme is to obviate the necessity of producing it. In the interests of advancement of knowledge we are bound to protest against this duffer system; but we are afraid the determination to try the venture has been taken, and the Government is not likely to be diverted from the object it has set before it.

To turn now to the Bill. It differs in some important respects from the Calcutta University Act of Lord Canning. It has no preamble, defining the object of the University. It begins by saying that 'whereas it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad, it is enacted,' &c. &c. The 'English Encyclopædia' says: 'the Universities, or corporate bodies, at Rome, were very numerous. There were corporations of bakers, farmers of the revenue, scribæ and others.' Of course we need not assume that the Legislature has a guild of bakers at Allahabad in view; but with the teaching Universities of Europe and the examining Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, it would have been an advantage to the public if the true character of the proposed institution had been clearly defined. A teaching University is in most respect no other than a college. The 'National Cyclopædia' thus defines a college:

'COLLEGIUM or CONLEGIUM (from *colligo*, 'to collect, or bring together') literally signifies any association or body of men. The word *Corpus* was also used by the Romans in the same sense, and those who were members of a collegium or corpus were hence called corporati; from which come our terms corporation and corporators. The word Corporatio (Corporation) was also used under the Empire. The word Universitas was often used as equivalent to Collegium or Corpus, but it has a larger meaning than collegium.'

And one naturally feels inclined to ask is the object of the Bill to rechristen Muir's College with a high-sounding name, or to give the North-westners a counterpart of the Calcutta institution? The bulk of the provisions in the Bill are taken from the Calcutta Act, but clause (*d*) of Section 16 provides for the "appointment, duties. and remuneration of professors and lecturers,' and this suggests the idea that we are to have a composite institution, partly degree-granting, and partly teaching. This will place the pupils of the Benares, Lucknow, Agra, and Barielly colleges to great disadvantage. If they complained before of the Calcutta Examiners not having been fair towards them, they will soon have to sing in the same tune against Allahabad. But man is a grumbling animal, and our legislators need not therefore take any note of possible complaints about unfairness. For us, we have the satisfaction to know that our Examiners will have one body of complainants against them removed from the field.

In the rules for the constitution of the corpus there is one provision which strikes us as an improvement. In Calcutta we have two classes of Fellows: (1) ex-officio, and (2) appointed by the Governor General in Council. In the Bill the ex-officios are retained, and the ordinary Fellows are divided into two classes, one moiety to be appointed by the Chancellor, and the other to be "elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor.' The concession is of course an insignificant one, but such as it is, it is worthy of note. Section 7 clause (1), which restricts the power of the Chancellor to remove a Fellow only when so requested by a majority of two thirds at a special meeting of the Senate, is not open to this praise. At first sight it may appear as a concession to popular voice; but practically it may act mischievously. In Calcutta the power rests with the Governor-General in Council, and no necessity has within the last 30 years arisen to bring the rule into operation. With the power vested in the Senators, any one can make a motion, and bring on a public discussion if it be only to cast dirt on an enemy.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

THE insensate cry raised against the law for the restitution of conjugal rights has driven the Government of Bombay to exclaim *qu'en dirai-je*? or in English to fall into a quandary. The Government perceives the worthless character of the cry; it knows there is no substance in it; it is convinced that the object of the cry is a sinister one; it is well aware that the alleged hardship to a young lady has nothing to do with the matter; but it cannot resist the pressure brought to bear upon it by certain enthusiasts, and is weak enough to long for cheap credit for sentimentalism. Hence it is that it has moved the Government of India to amend the Civil Procedure Code so as, 'while retaining the suit for restitution of conjugal rights, to exempt the person against whom a decree is made in such a suit from liability to imprisonment,' and the Government of India, not to be outdone in sentimentalism by a Local Government, has issued a circular calling upon Local Governments and Administrations for an expression of opinion as to the direction and manner in which the amendment may be made. It is the farthest from our wish to stand in the way of any relief that may be afforded to the ill-advised and unfortunate Rukmabai in her present distress. We have often said, and we repeat, that we are not in favor of imprisonment as an ordinary mode of punishment for contempt of court in cases of this kind. We earnestly desire that Rukmabai should not be sent to jail for refusing to cohabit with a man whom she abhors. But we fail to perceive the necessity for a change of law for such a purpose. The law on the subject is section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, and it runs thus:

'When the party against whom a decree for the specific performance of a contract, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for the performance of, or abstention from, any other particular act has been made, has had an opportunity of obeying the decree or injunction, and has willfully failed to obey it, the decree may be enforced by his imprisonment, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.'

Here we have three penalties for disobedience of orders, and the object of this threefold provision is to leave ample discretion in the presiding judge to apportion punishment according to the measure of the offence proved in each particular case. In the case of Rukmabai, a young lady just out of her teens, refusal to cohabit with a person with whom she had never cohabited before and whom she detests, is as mild an offence as possible, and for it no judge with two grains of sense to rub against each other can possibly order the double punishment of imprisonment and attachment of property, or the heavy punishment of imprisonment. Attachment of property is the only punishment possible in the case, and to this no objection can be made. Nor does the Government propose to prohibit it. So there is no valid reason whatever for a change of the law. The Government admits that suits for the restitution of conjugal rights is an useful one; and none who is not blinded by extreme prejudice or sinister motive, will for a moment question the propriety of this admission. If, so, it is not difficult to conceive an extreme case—one of ardent zeal for prostitution for animal indulgence—in which the highest punishment is desirable, and for that it is meet and proper that the law of the land should retain some provision. In most cases there will be no property whatever to attach, and it will be a false position for a court to have no means at hand to punish contempt of court. It has been said that 'to subject a reluctant wife to imprisonment is repugnant to modern ideas,' and we fully appreciate the delicacy of sentiment involved in this opinion. But to carry it out the law of the land should be greatly amended. Imprisonment for debt is still a part of the Anglo-Indian Code, and we fail to perceive the difference between sending a *purdanashin* woman to jail for debt and ordering the same punishment for one guilty of contempt of court. In the case of minors the husband is the legal guardian, and, under section 259 of the C. P. Code, he is empowered not only to force a minor wife to come and live with him but to get her mother or whoever else stands in the way sent to jail for disobedience of the court's orders. A kind mother shelters a young girl from the cruelty of a brute of a husband, and she thereby makes herself liable to imprisonment, and a depraved woman who abandons her liege lord to be perfectly free to indulge in her vile appetites is to be, forsooth, saved from all punishment! In the Court of Wards law female guardians are liable to imprisonment for not carrying out the orders of a Collector. Among Muhammadans many mothers of a certain class do keep away young girls from their husbands for nefarious purposes, and cases of the kind are common enough in our courts, and to give perfect immunity to mother and daughter in such cases by abolishing imprisonment would be a disgraceful abetting of immorality for the sake of sickly sentimentalism. It would be easy enough to direct, if such direction by necessary, which we think not, that in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights imprisonment should not be resorted to, except in extreme cases, while to do away with imprisonment altogether would be to grant a general license to immorality.

For the amendment of the law the Bombay Government is of opinion that 'the best course would be to follow the movement of the English law, especially if by so doing the Indian legislation, in this matter, can be brought into greater conformity with the ordinary practice of civilized nations.' The provisions of the English law recommended are the following:

(1) a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights shall not be enforced by process against the person (section 2);

(2) when the application is made by the wife, the Court may order that, in the event of the decree not being complied with, the respondent shall make payments as for alimony (*ibid*);

(3) when the application is made by the husband, the Court may order the property of the wife to be paid or settled for the benefit of the petitioner and children of the marriage (section 3);

(4) the Court may vary any order for payment as it may think just (section 4);

(5) non-compliancce with the decree shall be deemed desertion, and a suit for judicial separation may be forthwith instituted. If a husband has also been guilty of adultery, the wife may petition for dissolution of marriage (section 5);

(6) the Court may make order for custody, maintenance, and education of children (section 6).

The Government of India improves upon this by adding:

4. As divorce is easily arranged among Muhammadans, and as it is also common among many castes of the Hindu community, although forbidden by the written law, it has further been suggested, with reference to point (5) above, that non-compliance with the decree should be made a ground for dissolving the marriage upon the application of either party, provided—

(*a*) that compensation were given to the party divorced; and

(*b*) that a suitable and effective arrangement were made for providing for the children of the marriage.

Our objection to the first clause we have already set forth above. The second has our entire approval; but it will be no advance upon the law of alimony as now administered in our courts. The difficultly about alimony lies in the easy method of divorce recognized in the civil law of the Muhammadans. The moment an order for alimony is passed in a Muhammadan case, it is coolly set aside by a *Toba-tallak*. To make the provision of the law effectual it will be necessary to override the Muhammadan law by a positive law, and the Government is probably not prepared for it The third clause will, we fancy, be most repugnant to the 'reformers' of Bombay. The whole agitation has arisen on account of the little property which Rukmabai has in charge of her maternal grand-father. If that property be 'paid or settled for the benefit of the petitioner,' the lady would soon pocket her repugnance to Bhikaji and at once recognize her allegiance to her liege lord. The fourth clause leaves a great deal more to the discretion of the Court than what is fair and just. In matters of this kind the more positive and definite the law is the better. The fifth clause is highly objectionable: it entirely overlooks the peculiar circumstances of the Hindu community. Divorce is antagonistic to marriage; and if marri-

age be of any value for the welfare of civil society, divorce should be checked as much as possible, and not promoted on trivial grounds. The Muhammadan law has put a break on divorce by making *Dein Mohar* suable immediately after divorce. It is not always effectual, for between the heavy institution stamp fee and the subsequent 'white-washing' under the insolvency clauses of the Civil Procedure Code it cannot be resorted to in most cases. Among Hindus divorce, except for unchastity and renunciation of religion with subsequent refusal to perform the necessary expiation, is unknown. The husband is ever bound to support his wife, whether there be a judicial separation or divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or not, and this highly salutary provision for the protection of women after a certain age, is to be done away with for the sake of mock sentimentalism. The Government may pride itself on its belonging to a civilized nation, and it may, in the height of its greatness, denounce us as uncivilized, by professing to bring our domestic law to the level of 'the ordinary practice of CIVILIZED NATIONS, (the small caps are ours), but we cannot help thinking that the profession is sadly wanting in the ordinary courtesy of civilized society; and the practice of casting adrift women after their youth and beauty are gone is a positive insult to civilization. If a woman wants to go away, well and good; but to force a Hindu woman to beggary or prostitution for the sake of sustenance, for in the great majority of cases she can have no other means of earning her livelihood, is a refinement of cruelty which is revolting to us, uncivilized though we be in the opinion of our Government. The Government itself has felt the impropriety, and accordingly in clause (a) provides for 'compensation'; but as such compensation cannot under the ordinary civil law be realized, it appears to us as a mere mockery. The Government knows well that an order for compensation can be easily set aside by the simple process of 'white-washing.' The discussion for a change in the law has been professedly raised in the interest of women, but if clause (5) be made a part of our law it will make the condition of married women who happen to quarrel with their husbands the most deplorable.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR STEUART Bayley, seeing the injustice which was done to competent Sub-Deputy Collectors by Sir Rivers Thompson's Government, has decided that deserving subordinate officers should be promoted to the higher grade of Deputy Magistrates, without any qualifying examination. His Honor has also ruled that natives should not be disqualified from entering the Forest-Service. They may be appointed, along with their Europeau *confreres*, in the higher grades of the Service.

THERE is some talk of Sir Lepel Griffin's taking up his abode, at Dublin, as Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, among the Boycotters, Moonlighters and Parnellites of Ireland. We should not be sorry to lose Sir Lepel.

RICH gold-mines have been discovered in Eastern Siberia. Financial pressure in Russia now will be greatly reduced. It is expected that the discovery will have an important effect on the military policy of the grisly Bear.

A SUCCESSFUL *soiree* was given by Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore on Tuesday last. Representatives of almost all nations, resident in Calcutta, were present on the occasion. The gathering was a very interesting one.

MR. BARBOUR, the Finance member elect, is not expected to return to India till the first week of November.

SIR ALFRED LYALL vacates the North-West *guddee* on November 20, and Sir Auckland Colvin takes up the reins of office on the following day.

MR. Arthur Datta, son of the late Michael Madhusudan Datta, the inventor of *Bengalee* blank verse, and the author of *Meghanada Vadha*, has asked us 'to remind the public of his condition, and help him, for the sake of his father, to attain to a position worthy of the name he bears.' The name of Michael Madhusudan Datta will live as long as *Bengalee* literature will live. He was the first to show how our language could be so moulded as to express the richest poetical ideas in accordance with the poetical canons of the modern age. The invention of blank verse in Bengali also entitles his name to the lasting gratitude of our countrymen. We have done nothing to perpetuate his name. Neither marble, nor bronze, nor the painter's brush reminds us of the tribute of respect and admiration which our country owes him. He has left a son, and that son appeals to us for help. He fully deserves it, for the sake of his father, and should have it from our countrymen.

THE TEA-PLANTERS of Assam lately held a congress at Silchar to give weight to their demands regarding certain improvements in the law and machinery of Government in their province. One of their demands is that while Act I of 1882 should be repealed, Act XIII of 1859 should be left to regulate labour contracts on the tea estates. The *Pioneer* explains this to mean that 'the Act providing safeguards for the treatment of the coolie should be repealed, while the Act which surrounds his labour with penal conditions is left alone.' Our contemporary then adds, 'there may be arguments for such a course; but the one great argument against it is just the consideration which the Calcutta writer (*Englishman*) puts forward in its favour.' One of the 'few native interests,' which occasionally 'conflict' with those of the planters, is the interest of the coolie labourer, and it is strange to ask Government to ignore that interest because the planters are 'a distinct European community.' The *Englishman*, as an advocate of the planters, is of course all in favor of the repeal.

THE *Englishman* of the 24th has a fiery leader on the subject of Mr. Beames' indebtedness to people under his jurisdiction and the breach of his covenant. It is a sequel to a leaderette which appeared a few days before. The writer makes no attempt to explain away or contradict the charges brought against Mr. Beames, but raises the issue that to enquire into the charges would tend to weaken the Government. This is exactly the line of argument which some Anglo-Indian publicists took up at Madras to defend Mr. Sullivan, and it did no good. The object doubtless is to bully the Native Press into silence; but our contemporary would be very much mistaken if he should think that it will prove successful. The best and most honorable course for Mr. Beames is not to seek the ægis of the Bengal Secretariat, but to bring an action against the publisher of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and get the defamer condignly punished, if he has done wrong. We know nothing about the validity of the charges; we fancy the charges can be easily proved to be false; but since they have been put forth, the obvious course for an hon'ble gentleman and officer of high standing is to resort to law, and not to underhand backstairs, for protection. We think our Hare Street contemporary is entirely mistaken when he fancies that an action against a native paper will weaken our Government. The Garstin and the Sullivan cases have produced no such effect. The indifference or attempt on the part of Government to burke serious charges brought against its foremost officers is calculated to do infinitely greater harm to Government than a prosecution against a newspaper.

IN CONNEXION with the recent loss of the *Tasmania* a hue and cry has lately been raised by an anti-native section of the English community about the employment of *Laskars* on board the P. and O. Company's steamers. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M. P., chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, has borne his testimony in favor of that much-abused section of Indians. At the last half-yearly meeting of the Company he said:

"It is not likely that I should question for a single moment the superior courage of Europeans as against Asiatics. There are cases upon record, however, in connection with the fleet of this Company, and one of comparatively recent date, when the European seamen on board one of our vessels refused to man a boat because they considered it a perilous undertaking, whilst the lascars quietly went into the boat and did their duty—(Hear, Hear.)

As regards the capacity of Laskars for arduous work he observed:

There is another misrepresentation which has been made, namely, that the Company employ natives, forsooth, for reason of economy. I need hardly say that this is an utter delusion. As a matter of fact, the crews of the Company's ships are composed, taking all hands into account, of two-thirds natives and one-third Europeans. The *Tasmania*, I find, had on board a crew altogether of 55 Europeans and 99 Asiatics, and why did we adopt natives when we first began to run ships through the Suez Canal instead of Europeans? Because I tell you that when our ships first began to use the Suez Canal we sent them to India solely manned by Europeans, but we were obliged to drop this system, owing to the continuance of misconduct on the part of the European seamen and firemen. It was not an uncommon thing for ships conveying the mails to India to find before they reached the end of their voyage to Bombay or Calcutta a considerable portion of the crew in gaol at the different ports stopped at, and we found that the discipline, cleanliness, and order on board our ships and the quality of our service was rapidly deteriorating. It was for that reason, and for that reason alone, that we were obliged to use Asiatics in latitudes in which they would be of more service than Europeans. Then, gentlemen, there is another statement made with regard to this affair, and it is in reference to the delicacy and weakness of these Indians who perished on board the *Tasmania*, and who, as one writer puts it, "died like rotten sheep," when they came into cold weather. Not a single lascar, not a single Indian sailor, was lost, except by drowning and those who were lost were Indian firemen, who are accustomed to live in a temperature of 150 degrees, and who, being exposed during the whole night to a bitter storm and wind, would naturally suffer, as many of us would have done under similar circumstances. But I may tell you *apropos* of the physique and capacity that Indian seamen have of enduring cold, that under ordinary circumstances we have had during the last 10 years, on an average, something like 600 or 700 Asiatics in the docks in London, and during the bitter winters we have experienced lately I say undoubtedly and unquestionably that during these years there has hardly ever been a case of one of those seamen dying through the effects of cold thinly clad as they appear to us to be for the climate in which they live. It is a most singular fact, which physiologists can explain better than I can, that they are able to carry such an amount of caloric to enable them to brave the elements of our climate with far greater hardihood than we can ourselves.

The extract is long, but we are sure it will be read with great interest. It affords an excellent commentary on the objections which many Anglo-Indians urge against the employment of natives as guards in railway trains.

WE HAVE received the 31st fasciculus of the English Translation of the Mahabharata. The translator, as usual, has spared no pains to make it as faithful to the original as possible. There is no doubt that Babu Pratapchandra Ray would render valuable service to the literary world, if he be able to complete the work he has undertaken. The language of the great epic abounds with archaic forms, which present in many cases great difficulties to a translator. His is no easy task, and his work is necessarily slow. We must not, therefore, grumble, if he has not been able to do more than a third of his work in six years. At the rate in which the translation is progressing, it will take twelve years more to finish it. The work of printing and getting up, again, is very expensive. Each fasciculus costs to the translator, we understand, about Rs. 1250. His cost of completing the translation is over a lac. The amount of grants by the Secretary of State and the different Local Governments is Rs. 16,500 only. The native Princes and chiefs have contributed Rs. 23,475, and other subscriptions amount to about Rs. 5,500. The total of receipts, therefore, come to Rs. 40,975. The translator requires another eighty thousand Rupees at least to complete his work. An appeal is made for further contributions, and let us hope that the native Princes will generously respond to the call.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 19. London as the central point of interest, has been crowded with visitors during the week; and popular interest has been kept at a pitch by the successive arrivals and receptions of foreign Princes, Envoys, Delegates and Rajas, the constant passage of Guards-of-Honour to and from the railway stations, and loyal greetings in the streets.

THERE have already arrived four Kings, two Queens, five Crown Princes, three Hereditary Princes, and a cloud of minor Royalties and Indian potentates. Russia sends the Grand Dukes Sergius and Nicholas, and the Pope, Monsignor Scillia. St. James's has never known such a gathering.

EVERY point of vantage is already engaged, and stands have been erected at every possible place—over the arcade of the Opera House, on the fronts of clubs, and on the tops of houses. Seats realise up to 15 guineas, and whole rooms well placed 250 guineas. Public committees have been decorating the streets with triumphal arches laden with natural flowers at the main points, whilst Venetian masts with festoons of evergreens, flags, and banners, line every street. Parliament Street is especially gorgeous, the individual decoration of houses being on the most lavish scale, and all forming masses of colour which promise a scene of extraordinary brilliancy.

THE Jubilee illuminations (June 21) were witnessed by vast multitudes, who behaved in a most admirable and orderly manner. Telegrams have been received from every part of the United Kingdom, the Continent, the Colonies, and America, giving accounts of how the Jubilee has been celebrated. Her Majesty has not suffered at all from the fatigues of the ceremonies.

HER Majesty the Queen received at Buckingham Palace (June 22), a number of delegates who presented Jubilee gifts, including the Women's Offering. In the afternoon the Queen was present at a fete given to 30,000 school-board children in Hyde Park, and in the evening her Majesty unveiled a statue of herself at Windsor. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Crown Prince of Germany, with the Indian and European Princes, have witnessed a review held at Aldershot. 12,000 troops were engaged in the manœuvres.

THE designs which have been selected for the building of the Imperial Institute are the work of Mr. Thomas Edward Colcult, the architect. The estimated amount collected to date is £300,000.

THE Pope is sending Monsignor Persico to Ireland to make a report to him regarding the attitude of the Irish clergy.

LORD Hartington, speaking at Manchester, said the reunion of the Liberal party at present is impossible; however he was quite willing to enter into conference, if Mr. Gladstone should propose such a step later on.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes —"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Note and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes —"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principle being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses.

Mr. E. GUYOT a Chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple.

GOUT'S TAR SOLULTION is undubitably the best ramedy for colds, Bronchitis and consumption.

When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder put a tablespoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases PRICKLY-HEAT, and for Eczema.

Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. The March Number of the Indian Agricultural Gazette 1887.
2. Report of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Policy Holders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance company L. D.
3. Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, by Henry F. Blanford, F. R. S.
4. Accounts relating to the total quantities of Principa articles carried by rail and river in British India during the 3rd quarter of the Financial year, from 1st October to 31st December 1886.
5. Comparative statement of Indian Salt revenue, in thousands of Maunds and Rupees.
6. Introduction to the Annual Accounts of the Sea borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its chief parts for the official year 1886-87, by the Collector of Sea customs, Calcutta.
7. Seven Grammars of the Dialects and sub-dialects of the Behari Language, partVII. by George A. Grierson, B. C S.
8. India Revisited, by Samuel Smith, M. P.
9. The Theosophist, No. 93 June, 1887.
10. India and the Imperial Institute.
11. The Voice of India, December, 1886.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*22nd June, 1887.*

GENERAL.—The undermentioned khas tehsildars in the District of Chittagong are vested each with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX of 1883:—

Babu Hari Pada Ghose, Babu Kali Pada Chakravarti.

Babu Nobin Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for three days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 3rd May 1877.

Mr F J Monahan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 22nd March 1887.

The order of the 12th April last, granting privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days to Babu Surya Kumar Agasti, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Arrareah, Purneah, is cancelled.

In supersession of the order of the 3rd May 1887, Babu Sant Pershad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transferred to Purneah, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of that District, with effect from the 6th instant.

Mr J Ware Edgar, C S I, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Babu Nilkanta Sircar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Furridpore, is transferred to Pubna, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

This cancels the order of the 10th May last, appointing Babu Nilkanta Sircar to have charge of the Madaripore Sub-Division of the Furridpore District.

The order of the 10th May last, granting privilege leave for one month and ten days to Babu Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furridpore, is cancelled.

Registration—Babu Bhubuneshwar Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of that District, with effect from the 3rd December 1886.

Education—Mr A Ewbank, Principal of the Patna College reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 24th May 1887.

Mr Phani Bhuson Mukerji, Professor, Rajshahye College, is appointed to be Professor in the Hughly College.

Mr W B Livingstone, Principal, Berhampore College, is appointed to be Professor in the Rajshahye College.

Dr C A Martin, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is appointed to act in class I of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 7th May 1887, vice Mr C H Tawney, on deputation.

Mr J Wood-Mason, Temporary Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Dr J Anderson, resigned.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Bulloram Mullick, Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge of Pubna and Bogra, is allowed leave for one month, under rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Jadu Nath Dass, First Munsiff of Monghyr, in the District of Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act as Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge of Pubna and Bogra, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bulloram Mullick, or until further orders.

Babu Mahendro Lall Gosami, Munsiff of Fenny, in the District of Noakholly, on leave, is appointed to act temporarily as a Munsiff in the District of Bhaugulpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Monghyr, during the absence on deputation, of Babu Jadu Nath Dass, or until further orders.

Babu Kedar Nath Mozumdar, First Subordinate Judge of Tipperah, is temporarily deputed to Backergunge until further orders.

Babu Rajendro Kumar Bose, Subordinate Judge of Birbhum, on deputation at Bankura, is temporarily deputed to Burdwan until further orders.

Babu Hari Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate, Backergunge, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr F J Monahan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Nilkanta Sircar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Madaripore, Furridpore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Nobin Krishna Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal procedure.

Advertisements.

WANTED a Hindu Assistant to the HealthOfficer of Pooree on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. Candidates must have a medical education and have passed at least the examination for L. M. S. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

H. SAVAGE,
Offg. Magistrate of Pooree. 134

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. As. P. 21 5 4	Rs. As. P. 24 8 8	Rs. As. P. 28 10 0	Rs. As. P. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS.
Agent, Calcutta.
407 4/1 *Gamac Street.*

INDIAN TEA COMPANY

TRADE T MARK.

CALCUTTA.

PRICES.

In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0 15	0
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0 12	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0 10	0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0 8	6
Our Specialite " Campoi"	...	„	0 7	0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0 7	6
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0 6	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0 5	0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0 4	3
Our Specialite " Campoi"	...	„	0 3	6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,
INDIAN TEA COMPANY.

117 103, *Clive Street.*

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Full 17 years in business.

Our seeds of fresh American and English vegetable and double flower seeds have arrived per s. s. "Nepal" and "City of Cambridge" and will be landed soon. Orders for them are now being registered. For 40 Districts sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin, packed in America in air and water tight cases consisting of many new Cabbages Cauliflowers knol koles &c. &c with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet. 20 distinct sorts of American double and all double flower seeds with colored portraits and modes of sowing upon each paper of the seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

30 sorts of English vegetable seeds " (carters)" Rs. 4 a packet. 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet, 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2. Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed R. 1 a tola. American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Re. 1-8 a tola. English and American late do do at Re. 1-8 a tola. 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laoos, Shusa &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a packet. Koollee Begoon, bearing all the year round at 12 a tola. Gomuck Phoottee, for rain sowing a paper annas 4. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola. Sarajhaoo, and country Jhaoo, each at R 1 per tola. Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage tree) Re 1 8 a tola. 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet. 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Teak seed at annas 8 for 100 fresh seeds. Price list of seeds and plants furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

Our "Krishi Tatwa" in simple Bengali language will prove an invaluable book of direction for making and keeping a garden in the manner desired by every body having or intending to start a garden. The book is complete with every thing required for a beginner or old lover of Agri Horti and flori culture. It is earnestly hoped that every one should have a copy containing 1300 pages and nicely illustrated. Price reduced from Rs. 8 to 4 to suit every class of men. Early orders for the seeds and the book are solicited by

English seeds have been landed and can be had now at the above mentioned prices.

Pikepara Nursery, May 1887, Calcutta. } NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI.

122

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself. Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 where all countries were Exhibitors. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations. 118.

WONDERFUL ULCER CURE.

All sorts of ulcer, new or old, ordinary or obstinate are healed by it. Very old *sores, syphilitic* and *mercurial* ulcers, *sinuses*, all sorts of eczema, ulcers from ringworm, and even leprosy are cured by it.

Many cases have easily and very rapidly been effected by it, in cases where the arts of Allopaths Homœpaths and all other scientific professions totally failed.

...This medicine is quite free from mercury. It is composed of pure *ghee* (clarified butter) with the juice of some indigenous medicinal plants. This *ghee* is to be applied according to direction on the ulcer externally and *not to be taken* internally.

The medicine is sent in tin cases. For one tin of medicine price is—

Annas Ten (10) only—Postage annas Four (4) only (V. P. Rupee 1 one.)

Commission allowed to wholesale buyers.

Remittances are to be made to me at the following address

NIRAD CHANDRA BASU

48 Champatola 1st lane,—Calcutta.

TESTIMONIALS.

Innumerable persons have been cured by this medicine. Out of the numerous letters, testimonials and credentials I print below a few ;—

1st letter

Sir

I tried your medicine on a patient under my treatment who was suffering from an old sinus. The patient is wholly cured of it. At present another sore (not so old as the former one) having come under my treatment, I intend to administer your medicine. I send you the price for one case of medicine kindly oblige me with its sharp despatch.

Your's &c. &c. *Akhoy Coomar Ghose.—Saidpur.*

N. B. S. R

2nd letter

Sir,

The patient has been greatly benefitted by the medicine you sent me. So my heartfelt sense of gratitude and thanks to you. Now I acknowledge with thanks that the patient was suffering for last one year from the sore. Doctor's and Hekims treatment failed to heal it. Within a week's application of your medicine, the sore is now wholly cured

Yours &c. &c. *Prosannocoomar Bose. (goods clerk) Ludhiana, Panjab.*

3rd letter

Sir,

I am greatly benefitted by your medicine. I beg that you will kindly send me one case more without delay. Three-fourths of the ulcer are healed up and the patient will be highly glad and obliged to find it fully cured. I pray to God that He may grant you long life to relieve such poor sufferers as the patient

Yours &c. &c. *Bhagaban Chandra Acharjya, Gankar, MirjaPur P. O. Murshidabad,*

No. 109

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

132 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

The demand, as evidenced by applications received from almost every country, having increased the number of copies of the English Translation of the Mahabharata has been increased by 1000; the earlier fasciculi (1-24) which have been exhausted, being proposed to be reprinted. The free-list, large as it is, will be increased by 250 copies more intended for countries out of India, while the remaining 750 will be supplied to applicants at the old rates including postal and packing charges. For fuller particulars apply to the undersigned.

PROTAP CHUNDER ROY,
Beadon Square P. O., Calcutta. 133

IMPORTANT SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

There will be an important sale of Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the Rajah of Deo at the office of the Collector of Gya at 1 P. M. on the 9th August 1887.

The sale will take place under the provisions of the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act.

For particulars apply to the Collector of Gya or to the Manager Deo Estates, Gya. 136

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

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Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.

51 Secretary and Treasurer.

S. K. DAS'S

(L. E. Jnankura)

PODDARI & JEWELLERY SHOP.

Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

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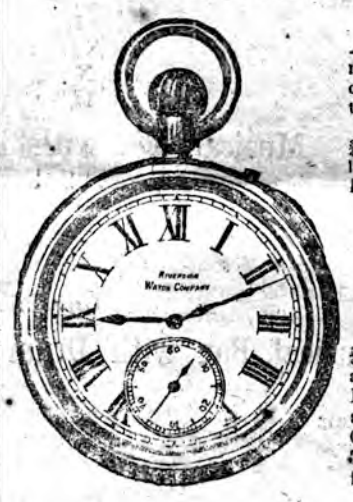

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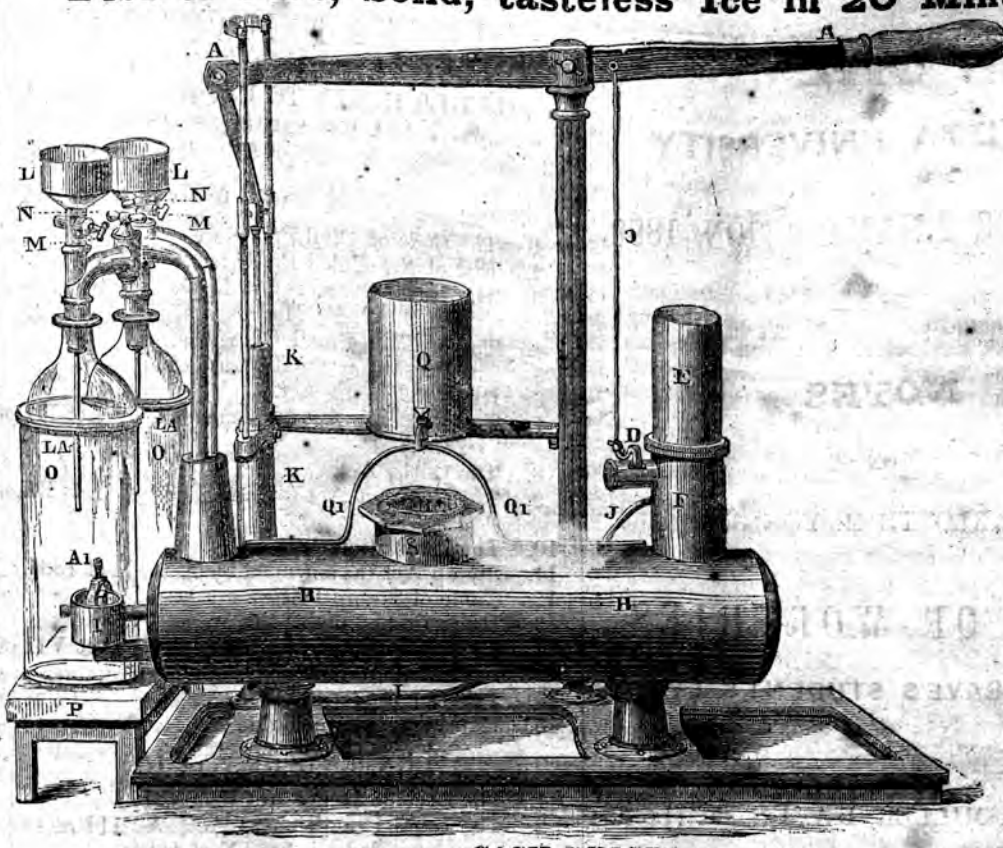

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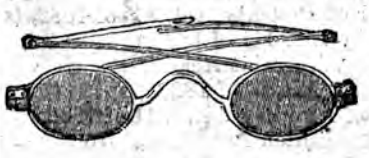

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